

INTELL. LIBRARY



Borough of Colne.

---

# *Report*

OF THE

*Medical Officer of Health*

FOR THE

*Year ending 31st December, 1925.*

---

W. DOYLE, M.B., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health.





Borough of Colne.

---

# *Report*

OF THE

*Medical Officer of Health*

FOR THE

*Year ending 31st December, 1925.*

---

W. DOYLE, M.B., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health.



## BOROUGH OF COLNE.

---

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Borough.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health the Annual Report for 1925 is a Survey Report, that is, a report dealing with the measure of progress made during the past five years in the improvement of the Public Health, also the extent and character of the changes made during that period in the Public Health services of the Borough.

The past five years have been very difficult years as the staple trade of the Borough, Cotton Weaving, has during the whole period been in a very depressed condition, causing much unemployment and a lowering of the standard of living in many cases. Owing to lack of work in the local factories many people have had to find work in the neighbouring areas, travelling to and fro daily, and had houses been plentiful in these areas undoubtedly the population of the town would have been much smaller. During the period there has been a considerable amount of emigration, a certain proportion of it to the cotton manufacturing areas in the United States. In spite of the removal of many of the skilled workpeople there is no overplus of houses, but still a shortage, as owing to the housing shortage in other areas a migration inwards has occurred chiefly of people in unskilled trades and of the hawker class; much of the old property in the district having a special attraction for the latter.

During the past five years the birth-rate has steadily fallen from 18·0 per 1,000 in 1921 to 13·5 in 1925. The death-rate has varied little, from 12·3 to 12·8, with the exception of 1922 when it rose to 14·0 per 1,000. The general health of the Borough has been fairly good, with the exception of Influenza, which in the colder months of the first four years

caused much disability and many deaths; there have been no very dangerous outbreaks of Infectious Diseases. Typhoid Fever, which was formerly very prevalent, has only been notified on 5 occasions during the whole five years.

There have been two limited epidemics of Scarlet Fever of a very mild form. Diphtheria, which was very prevalent in 1921, has shown a gradual improvement; 57 cases were notified in 1921 and 7 in 1925. In 1923 one case of Small Pox was notified, this was connected with an epidemic in a neighbouring area; fortunately no further extension occurred. The two diseases, Measles and Whooping Cough, upon which the Public Health Services so far appear to have had small influence, have made their usual appearance at 2 to 3 yearly intervals, that is as soon as a new generation of children who are not immune to these diseases come into contact with them. If the appearance of these diseases coincides with the warm summer months there is comparatively little mortality, but if either become epidemic, as most frequently happens, in the colder months of the year the mortality amongst the smaller children, especially if teething, is appalling.

Until some treatment by vaccine or otherwise, to confer immunity upon these young children is found and used I think our best efforts should be made in the direction of trying to confine these epidemics to the warmer months of the year.

During the period under review many improvements have been made in the services connected with the Public Health of the Borough. Copy House Farm, which forms a considerable portion of the gathering ground for the water supply, has been acquired by the Council; an improved and larger battery of filters has been installed at Bonny Booth Waterworks. Extensions to the main sewers have been made and a Relief Sewer constructed in the Primet Bridge area; at the Sewage Works two rectangular percolating beds, having an area of 5,160 square yards and with Ames Crosta distributors, were constructed in 1923. A second electric vehicle for the removal of the town's refuse was purchased in 1921. These two wagons are found especially useful in removing refuse from the more distant parts of the town. In 1924 the Refuse Destructor was converted from a two cell to a four cell type, this along with other alterations has

resulted in a better clinker and a great improvement in the state of the atmosphere in the immediate area. The complaints as to the emission of dust from the works which previously were fairly frequent have almost ceased. A tar clinker plant for road making purposes, in order to utilise the clinker, was installed in 1925. A mortar mill to utilise the fine clinker and dust, and a scrap metal busheller, have also been installed during the period under review. In 1921 a motor street sweeper and collector was installed. During the past year a lighter and more efficient machine of the same type has been obtained, with a consequent great improvement in the quickness and efficiency in the cleansing of the main streets of the Borough.

The Public Health Offices and Child Welfare Centre were installed in Bank House in 1921; later the School Clinic was transferred to the same building. With the increased space and facilities provided the work has gained in efficiency in every way.

In 1921 an arrangement was made with the Burnley Joint Hospital Board whereby cases of Infectious Diseases needing isolation were enabled to be removed to Burnley Sanatorium, this has been of great service especially in the treatment of Diphtheria.

Public Conveniences, which have long been a need in the Borough, are now in course of construction in Colne Lane, a convenient site in the centre of the town.

Owing to the gift and erection of the Hartley Hospital by the late Sir W. P. Hartley, the 12 bed Cottage Hospital has been empty for some time. Sanction has been granted for its conversion into a Municipal Maternity Home. This work will shortly be commenced.

It will be noted from the Vital Statistics that the Registrar General's estimate of the population for 1925 is 25,250; this is 130 less than that of 1924, when it was given as 25,380. In spite of this there is still a great need for more and better houses as owing to the very low birth-rate the number of persons in a family is smaller, but there are a greater number of families; many of them are housed in out of date houses as will be seen when it is realised that one-sixth of the houses in Borough consist of back to back and single houses.

During the past five years the Borough Council has erected 56 houses on the Judge Fields Estate. In 1925 sanction was granted for the erection of a further 60 municipal houses on the Haverholt Estate. At the end of the year 16 were in course of erection. During the period under review 30 houses have been built with State Assistance by other persons than the Local Authority.

An addition to the amenities of the Borough was the acquisition of the Alkincoats Estate in 1921. Thirty-two acres have been appropriated for the purposes of a Public Park; a portion has been put aside for recreative purposes and during 1925 four tennis courts, two bowling greens and a 18 hole putting course were opened for the use of the public.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Borough ...	...	...	...	...	5,062 Acres
Population of the Borough—Census 1921 ...	...	...	...	...	24,752
Estimated 1925	...	...	...	...	25,250

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.—This comprises Urban and Rural portions, situated on the western slope of the Pennine Watershed, the altitude varies from 400 to 1,200 feet, the northern and eastern portions are on the millstone grit, the south-western on coal measures, with boulder clay irregularly distributed over the district.

Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	6,311
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	...	...	...	6,401
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£146,239
Sum represented by a penny rate...	...	...	...	£560
Amount of Poor Law out relief during 1925	...	...	...	£5,729

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—Chief Occupations:—Cotton Weaving, also Engineering, Fellmonger and Leather Works. Inhabitants chiefly skilled artisans. The standard of living during the past five years has in many cases been considerably reduced through depression in the staple trade of Cotton Manufacturing.



## VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			Male.		Female.		Total.		
Births ...	{	Legitimate	152	...	170	...	322	}	Birth-rate—13·5
		Illegitimate	14	...	6	...	20		
		Total	166	...	176	...	342		
Deaths	...	...	157	...	155	...	312	Death-rate 12·8 (corrected death-rate)	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{	Legitimate	14	...	12	...	26	}	Infantile Death- rate—93'
		Illegitimate	5	...	1	...	6		
		Total	19	...	13	...	32		

## MEAN OF 5 YEARS.

Per 1000 of Population.

		Birth-rate.			Death-rate.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.		Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
1895—1899	...	29·3	...	16·2	...	1·29	...	169
1900—1904	...	26·3	...	14·5	...	1·14	...	166
1905—1909	...	22·9	...	13·9	...	1·03	...	137
1910—1914	...	19·7	...	13·7	...	0·75	...	130
1915—1919	...	13·0	...	13·8	...	1·06	...	115
1920—1924	...	16·7	...	12·6	...	0·83	...	107
Year 1924	...	14·2	...	12·5	...	0·74	...	105
„ 1925	...	13·5	...	12·3	...	0·75	...	93

Increase or decrease in 1925 on Mean

of 5 years 1920-24	—3·2	...	—0·3	..	—0·08	...	—14
on previous year	—0·8	...	—0·2	...	+0·01	...	—12

+ Standardising factor 1·044.      Corrected Death-rate=12·8 per 1,000.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—

From Sepsis	...	...	...	1
„ other causes	...	...	...	2

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	5

Respiratory Diseases (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma) again caused the greatest number of deaths in all ages, 57 being registered as due to these diseases. Influenza caused 3 deaths, Heart Disease 42, Cancer 39, a slightly smaller number than last year in which this disease caused 44 deaths. There were 22 deaths from Tuberculosis, Respiratory Tuberculosis being responsible for 19 and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis for 3, as against 24 deaths from Tuberculosis last year.

The Births and Infantile Deaths in each Ward of the Borough are as follows:—

			No. of Births.		No. of Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Mortality.
Primet Bridge	...	...	53	...	3	...	56
Vivary Bridge	...	...	50	...	3	...	60
Central	...	...	64	...	9	...	140
Horsfield	...	...	73	...	10	...	137
Carry Bridge...	...	...	71	...	5	...	70
Laneshaw Bridge	...	...	21	...	2	...	95
Total	...	...	332	...	32	...	93

It will again be noted that our birth-rate is still on the down grade being even lower than the already very low birth-rate of the previous year, viz., only 13·5 per 1,000 of the population; this was 4·8 below the general birth-rate for England and Wales, which was 18·3.

The Infantile Mortality at 93 is down 12 on that of 1924, and 14 on the average of the past 5 years.

The causes of death in infants were :—Measles 1, Whooping Cough 1, Laryngitis 1, Bronchitis 5, Premature Birth 6, Congenital Debility and Minimus 6, Specific disease 1, Meningitis 1, Diarrhœa 3, Enteritis 2, Congenital Malformation 1, Influenza 2, Inquest Cases 2.

23% of the total infantile deaths occurred during the first week.

43% died during the first month and 60% died under 3 months old.

Comparison of the infantile mortality in the different types of houses in the Borough :—

10 children were born at Nelson Maternity Home. No deaths occurred in these.

In Through Houses.—There were 246 births with 20 deaths, giving an infantile mortality of 81.

In Back to Back Houses.—There were 56 births with 8 deaths, giving an infantile mortality of 143.

In Single Houses.—There were 30 births with 2 deaths, giving an infantile mortality of 67.

Taking the number of these different types of houses in the Borough to be roughly, Through Houses 5,200, Back to Back 700 and Single 500, the number of births per 1,000 houses are as follows :—Through Houses 47, Back to Back Houses 80, Single Houses 60.

If we compare the rates of Infantile Mortality in the houses with through ventilation with those without for the period under survey, viz., the years 1921-25, we find that during this time 1,435 children were born in Through Houses and 504 in Back to Back and Single Houses. The infant deaths numbered 129 and 85 respectively, giving an infantile death-rate of 90 in the Through Houses and 168 in Back to Back and Single Houses for the five years.

The number of births, infantile deaths and infantile mortality in various selected older areas in the Borough are as follows :—

	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	Infantile Mortality.
Bunkers Hill ... ..	11	1	118
Church Meadows and Rook Street ...	4	—	
Windy Bank (including Turney Crook)	15	4	
Clayton Street Area (from Ninevah to Railway Street ... ..)	15	—	
Waterside ... ..	11	2	

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY,  
OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL :—

- (1) *Tuberculosis*.—None in the Borough. Cases treated in the County Council's Institutions.
- (2) *Maternity*.—None as yet provided. Sanction has been granted for the conversion of the Cottage Hospital into a Maternity Home.
- (3) *Children*.—None as yet provided.
- (4) *Fever*.—Isolation Hospital, situated at Jerusalem, Black Lane Ends, consisting of 2 wards, each containing 6 beds. By arrangement with Burnley Joint Hospital Board cases of Infectious Diseases from Colne requiring isolation are now admitted to Burnley Sanatorium.
- (5) *Small-Pox*.—This Hospital consists of 3 wards containing 20 beds and is also situated at Jerusalem.

\*  
INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children :—None provided by the Local Health Authority.

THE HARTLEY HOSPITAL.—This Institution has, in addition to the subscriptions of annual subscribers, a weekly contributory scheme, whereby about 9,000 wage earners contribute regularly.

The funds raised are applied :—

- (a) In maintaining the Hartley Hospital.
- (b) In providing for Contributors, treatment in other Hospitals or Institutions.
- (c) In providing for the consultation of Specialists.
- (d) In maintaining the services of District Nurses.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES :—

- (a) *Infectious Cases*.—Ambulance provided by the Local Authority.
- (b) *Non-Infectious and Accident Cases*.—A Motor Ambulance is provided by the St. John Ambulance Association.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES :—

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Bank House.—Centre is open on two days per week: Wednesday, 10 to 11 a.m. and 2-30 to 4 p.m., Thursday, 10 to 11 a.m. and 2-30 to 4 p.m.

DAY NURSERIES.—None provided.

SCHOOL CLINIC at Bank House. Open daily. Provided by the Local Authority.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.—This is under the control of the Lancashire County Council. The nearest Dispensary being in the neighbouring Borough of Nelson.

TREATMENT CENTRE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.—This is also under the County Authority, the nearest treatment centre being at Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health—WILLIAM DOYLE, M.B., C.M., also Medical Officer to Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Officer (whole-time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector—H. BARRETT, C.S.I., M.S.I.A.	} Whole-time Officers.
Second „ „ H. H. HAGUE, C.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.	
Health Visitor—M. RIGBY, C.M.B.	

Contributions to all the above officers' salaries are made under the Public Health Acts or Exchequer Grants.

## PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME:—

- (a) *General*.—A District Nursing Association, in connection with the Hartley Hospital, has been established in the Borough for many years. Two fully trained nurses are employed, their services being greatly appreciated in homes where their services are required.
- (b) *Infectious Diseases*.—No Infectious Diseases' Nurse is at present employed by the Local Authority.

*Midwives*.—No Midwives are employed or subsidised by the Public Health Authority. The number of Midwives practising in the Borough is 5.

**CHEMICAL WORK.**—On occasion and when necessary articles are sent for analysis to the Public Analyst. In December a greenish deposit was noticed upon the eyes and skins of certain eating apples. The Greengrocers' shops and other places where apples were sold were visited and the various apples inspected. As far as could be ascertained the deposit was confined to one case of apples, these were withdrawn from sale. A sample of the affected apples was forwarded to the Public Analyst, whose report is as follows:—"The apples contained about  $\frac{1}{300}$  grain of Arsenic ( $\frac{As}{4} \frac{O}{6}$ ) per pound. The Arsenic was entirely confined to the skin, and two-thirds of it was in the greenish deposit occurring in the cavities of the eyes and stalks."

**LEGISLATION IN FORCE.**—Local Acts, Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations relating to Public Health in force in the district —

Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881.

Colne Corporation Act, 1897.

Provisional Orders Confirmation No. 14 Act, 1903.

Colne Corporation Act, 1905.

Infectious Diseases (Notification Act) 1889 and Amending Acts.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Sanction 86).

Colne Corporation Act, 1921.



## BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS:—

Building Bye-Laws, 1925.

Bye-Laws with respect to Houses-let-in-Lodgings, 1925.

„ „ „ Common Lodging Houses, 1908.

„ „ „ Slaughter Houses, 1908.

„ „ „ Slaughter Houses provided by the  
Council, 1908.

„ for the Regulation of Offensive Trades, 1908.

Regulations relating to Drains in communication with Public  
Sewers, 1905.

Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops,  
1907.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

**WATER.**—The Water Supply is constant and of good quality. It is a mixed supply from moorland and springs. An additional battery of Filters has been installed. The slight liability of the moorland water to Plumbo-solvent action is corrected by increasing the carbonates in the filters. The approximate number of dwelling-houses supplied is 6,759 directly.

**RIVERS AND STREAMS.**—No action was taken with regard to pollution of streams, these locally being under the supervision of the Ribble Joint Committee.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**—The method of treatment at the Sewage Disposal Works is by intermittant downward filtration and Bacteria Beds. The drainage system is partly combined and partly separate. The main sewers of the Borough are regularly inspected and flushed. The relief sewers in Primet Bridge Ward have been completed.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**—During the year 3 tank closets were converted to the water carriage system, 4 waste water closets were converted to clean water closets and 1 tank to a pail closet. During the five years 1921-1925, 56 pails, 14 tanks and 4 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets; 31 pails and 10 tanks were converted to

waste water closets and 2 tank closets were converted to pail closets. the number of each type remaining at the end of the year was :—Fresh water closets 1,650, waste water closets 4,519, pail closets 328, tanks 59, privy middens 2.

SCAVENGING.—The removal of house refuse and the clearing of pail closets, privies, ashpits, etc., is carried out partly by contract and partly by the sanitary authority. 26 ashbins were substituted for ashpits during the year. During the five years 1921-1925, 105 ashbins were substituted for ashpits. The number of dry ashpits at the end of the year was 4,301, dustbins 1,172.

REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.—The conversion of the furnaces from 2 cells to 4 cells and the alterations to the flues in 1924, has proved very successful. The refuse is better burned leaving a better clinker. Complaints as to the emission of dust are now very rarely made.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT :—

The number of inspections made during the year was 8,766, of which the following is a summary :—

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	606
Tenement Houses	...	...	...	...	617
Workshops	...	...	...	...	73
Factories	...	...	...	...	22
Schools	...	...	...	...	42
Stables	...	...	...	...	217
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	3268
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	73
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	169
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	310
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	67
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	63
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	216
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	292
Greengrocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	258
Offensive Trades and Marine Stores	..	...	...	...	64



Premises for enquiry after notified Infectious Disease...	154
Premises for Sanitary Inspection after Infectious Disease	154
Drain Testing ... ..	138
Visits under the Rag Flock Act ... ..	15
„ „ Rat and Mice (Destruction) Act ...	179
Houses and Premises (not under H. & T. P.) ...	805
Properties under notice and work in progress ...	864
Total ...	<u>8766</u>

In addition, 198 visits were made in disinfectant spraying of schools and public buildings, and 81 in disinfecting and stoving houses after infectious diseases, and 341 obstructions were removed from W.C's, drains, etc.

Number of Informal Notices Served ... ..	244
„ Statutory „ „ ... ..	54
„ Nuisances Abated ... ..	236

The notices referred to above were served for the abatement of the following nuisances :—

Want of cleanliness ... ..	22
Want of light and ventilation ... ..	5
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ... ..	36
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation ...	45
Drains blocked ... ..	20
„ in want of repair ... ..	12
W.C's blocked ... ..	11
„ cistern defective ... ..	6
„ apartment in want of repair ... ..	16
W.W.C's blocked ... ..	15
„ in want of repair... ..	7
Defective troughing ... ..	9
„ plaster ... ..	12
Sink waste pipes in want of repair or too short ...	18
Rain-water pipes defective or unsuitable ... ..	30
Dustbins defective or unsuitable ... ..	7

Floors unsatisfactory or defective	...	...	...	8
Garbage bins defective or unsuitable	...	...	...	2
Dampness of walls, etc.	...	...	...	30
Window frames, panes or sills defective	...	...	...	5
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	22
Animals, Poultry, etc., kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	2
Rooms requiring to be stripped or cleansed	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	21
Total				<u>375</u>

Inspection of places where food is prepared:—937 visits were made to these. It was noted that they were kept in good condition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—95 visits were made to these during the year. H.M. Inspector called attention to 5 defects, and 2 of these have been abated.

RAG FLOCK ACT.—There have been 15 visits made to workshops under the Rag Flock Act, and no legal proceedings have been taken during the year.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—The number of observations taken was 210, each of the duration of one hour, and excessive quantities of black smoke were emitted in 8 instances.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.—Under the foregoing Act 122 baits were laid, 111 rats were destroyed by baits and dogs.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The number of these trades carried on in the town is 5. Two Tanneries, 1 Fellmonger, 1 Gut-scraper and 1 Tripe-dresser. No contraventions were found.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—Number on the Register is 5. 606 visits were paid to these. Their condition is fair.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.—Number on the Register is 40, condition fair. In order to be able to deal in a more satisfactorily manner with houses which have been converted into tenements new Bye-laws were made during the year.

SCHOOLS.—Water supply in all is good. They have been kept in a good sanitary condition during the year.

## HOUSING.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITION IN THE AREA.—In the comparatively newer property, good; in the older back to back houses some are good and well kept, but many are only fair being in almost constant need of repair and renovation.

EXTENT OF SHORTAGE OR EXCESS OF HOUSES.—There is some shortage due principally to the larger number of families in the district.

MEASURES TAKEN OR CONTEMPLATED TO MEET ANY SHORTAGE.—The Borough Council have in course of erection 16 new houses and have received sanction to erect an additional 44, making 60 in all, in addition to the 56 previously erected on the Judge Fields Estate.

OVERCROWDING.—12 cases of overcrowding were noted during the year. They were generally not of an aggravated character and were usually caused by married children residing in the same house as their parents, in some cases this was due to house shortage, in others to a limited income due to the bad trade. It is hoped that the houses being built by the Authority will obviate this matter. The principal case of overcrowding, where a house was overcrowded by 3 adults, was due to a daughter marrying. Other accommodation was found by the additional family.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.—Good in the modern, fair to bad in the back to back houses. General character of defects found in unfit houses was dampness, defective floors, plaster, troughing and fall-pipes.

How far defects are due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners, or to acts of waste or neglect by tenants.—Repairs in some of the older property are so excessive and costly that the owner, who in many cases is not in affluent circumstances, is unable to carry them out as quickly as required. In certain cases careless and neglectful tenants are the cause of defects.

ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES.—Under the Public Health Acts, 217 notices were served. Defects in 209 houses were remedied by the owners. Under the Housing Acts, 325 houses were inspected. 27 of these were found to be not reasonably fit and 19 formal notices were sent. 21 houses were made reasonably fit. Conditions so far as they affect housing as regards the water supply are satisfactory. Closet accommodation not so satisfactory in the older property, there is a tendency to insufficiency. As regards refuse removal, fair; a quicker conversion of ashpits to ashbins would be beneficial.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.—No excessive complaints were received regarding these. 2 Common Lodging Houses were closed in the Windy Bank Area during 1925.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS, TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.—The working of these will be much more satisfactory with the new Bye-Laws with respect to Houses-let-in-Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, which were made during 1925.

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	21
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(I.) By the Local Authority... ..	—
(II.) By other Bodies or Persons ... ..	20

Number of houses in course of erection under Council's Building Scheme ... ..	16
---	----

Financial assistance for purposes of increasing housing accommodation. Have any advances been made during 1925?—

(a) By Loans? — No. —	Amount of Loans £ —
(b) By Subsidy? yes No. 20	Amount of Subsidy £1,500

## UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

## INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...	542
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	325
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	27

## REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	8
---	---

## ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

## A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	19
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	13
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	—
B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	217
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	209
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... ..	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. ..	—
D. Number of houses demolished voluntary by owners, or converted to workshops, etc. ... ..	—

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**MILK SUPPLY.**—On the whole it is pure and of a wholesome character. The majority of the retailers are also producers so the period between its production and consumption is usually very short. Of 57 samples taken by the Police Authorities during the year all were genuine. The supply is adequate but distribution is not satisfactory as all the milk kits are dipped into with the milk measure from the top. If easily cleaned and removable taps were used to withdraw the milk from the kits it would be cleaner and less liable to contamination.

The dairies, cowsheds and milk shops have been regularly inspected and all cowkeepers and milk purveyors are registered. No Licences were issued under The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. No action was taken in regard to tuberculous milk. Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, tuberculous cattle were inspected by the Veterinary Inspector. No samples of milk were sent for bacteriological examination during the year.

The total number of cowkeepers is 82. Of these 17 are butter makers and stock rearers; 15 are wholesale producers of milk and 50 are retail producers. In addition to the above 35 retail dairies and milk-shops are on the register. 479 inspections were made during the year.

**MEAT.**—The inspection of meat and other foods is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector, any found diseased or unfit for consumption is removed to the Refuse Destructor. The administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is not satisfactory in regard to the enforcement of closed shop windows, otherwise the regulations are carried out satisfactorily.

A Public Abattoir has been provided, it is conducted satisfactorily and is fully occupied.

## Private Slaughter-houses :—

		In 1920.		In January, 1925.		In December, 1925.
Number Registered ...	...	5	...	5	...	5
„ Licenced ...	...	2	...	2	...	2
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	<u>7</u>	...	<u>7</u>	...	<u>7</u>



OTHER FOODS.—Bakehouses number 29. 73 visits were made to these. Their condition was satisfactory.

Under the heading Chemical Work will be found reference to and the result of analysis of apples found to be affected by arsenic spray.

#### AMOUNT OF FOOD CONDEMNED OR SURRENDERED DURING 1925 AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION:—

Tuberculous Carcases and Parts.—Carcases of 7 beasts (3,240 lbs.), internal organs of 14 beasts (720 lbs.), livers of 4 beasts (56 lbs.), lungs of 22 beasts (272 lbs.), udders of 1 beast (12 lbs.), beef fat and strippings (161 lbs.).

Diseased, Unsound or Unwholesome Meat (other than above).—Carcases of 3 beasts (1,570 lbs.), 2 calves (102 lbs.), 2 sheep (84 lbs.), 1 pig (60 lbs.), livers of 67 beasts (887 lbs.), lungs of 4 beasts (50 lbs.), udders of 1 beast (12 lbs.), stomachs of 2 beasts (30 lbs.), spleens of 2 beasts (3 lbs.), livers of 13 sheep (36 lbs.), beef (120 lbs.), pork (40 lbs.), strippings (10 lbs.).

Other Foodstuffs.—Strawberries 154 lbs.

No seizures were made of unsound meat or food exposed for sale.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND THE CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK AND MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS:—

These Acts are administered by the Police Authorities, and the following is a summary of the samples purchased and submitted to analysis:—

Milk	...	...	...	...	57
White Pepper	...	...	...	...	5
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	5
Coffee	...	...	...	...	5
Cheese	...	...	...	...	2
Total					<hr/> 74 <hr/>

All the above samples were genuine.



## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE PERIOD SINCE 1920.

During the colder months of 1921-22-23-24 Influenza was epidemic, resulting in much disability and many deaths. No very serious epidemic of notifiable diseases has occurred during the period. The number of Diphtheria cases has been steadily reduced from 57 in 1921 to 7 in 1925. I think the practice of swabbing contacts in the schools has helped considerably. In 1923 there was an epidemic of a very mild type of Scarlet Fever confined to one area of the Borough, also in the same year one case of Smallpox was notified, this was connected with an epidemic in a neighbouring area. No further cases occurred in the Borough, but Chicken Pox was made a notifiable disease in the area for 12 months following. In 1924 there was a limited epidemic of Encephalitis Lethargica. In 1925, 201 cases of notifiable Diseases were notified as against 279 in 1924. During the year 7 cases were removed to Burnley Sanatorium.

DIPHTHERIA.—7 cases were notified during the year. 3 cases were removed to Hospital. 1 death occurred. Supplies of Diphtheria Anti-toxin are kept at the Health Office, Bank House, and at the Police Station, for issue to the Medical Practitioners when required. During the year 13 ampules of 4,000 units were supplied.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—In 1924, six cases were notified; in 1925, one case was notified which terminated fatally. No connection between any of these was found.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—1 case was notified during 1925, with 1 death.

SCARLET FEVER.—In 1925, 46 cases were notified, the greater number of these occurred during the last quarter of the year and were generally of a very mild type and caused no deaths, 3 cases were removed to Hospital. Return cases of Scarlet Fever have been very few, in 1922 out of 4 cases admitted to Hospital 3 were return cases, in 1923 out of 108 treated at home 2 were return cases, in 1925 of 43 cases treated at home 1 was a return case,

PUERPERAL FEVER.—1 case was notified, removed to Hospital and terminated fatally.

ERYSIPELAS.—30 cases were notified in 1925, as against 20 in 1924.

PNEUMONIA.—76 cases were notified causing 19 deaths during the year.

All the severe cases of this disease now get notified, but a proportion of the milder cases are missed. There were no notifications of Malaria, Dysentry or Trench Fever.

Action taken in regard to (a) Contacts, (b) Return Cases, (c) Carrier Cases.—Contacts are kept under observation. Return cases isolated and kept under observation. Carriers kept under observation and in the case of Diphtheria swabs periodically taken.

Schick and Dick Tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.—These have not been used so far locally, nor has the recently developed methods of immunisation against these diseases.

No vaccinations under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, were performed by the Medical Officer of Health in 1925. In 1923, 13 re-vaccinations were done.

PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—By arrangement these are undertaken by the Clinical Research Association and the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. The number of examinations during 1925 was 86.

				No. Examined.		Positive.		Negative.	
(a)	Blood	...	...	...	5	...	—	...	5
(b)	Swabs from Throat			...	75	...	7	...	68
(c)	Sputum	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	5

Of the non-notifiable infectious diseases Measles was very prevalent in March and April and Whooping Cough during the last 3 months of the year. Diarrhoea was in evidence during July, August and September. During February and March Influenza appeared, but did not develop into an extensive epidemic as in previous years. No schools were closed in 1925 on account of infectious diseases.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION.—A Steam Disinfector is provided and is situated at the Destructor Works, the steam being generated by the heat from the Destructor furnaces. 25 articles, chiefly beds and bedding, were disinfected during the year.

Vaporised Formalin and Sulphur are used in the disinfection of houses after infectious diseases. 91 were thus disinfected. All the schools in the Borough, also the public buildings, have been frequently sprayed with formalin.

Table showing Notifiable Diseases during the year 1925, also the number of deaths from these diseases and an analysis under the various age groups :—

Disease.	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total cases notified	Cases ad- mitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	3	1
Scarlet Fever..	..	..	2	1	7	20	10	2	4	..	..	..	46	3	..
Enteric Fever (includ'g Para- typhoid Fever.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pneumonia . . . .	6	9	4	10	7	6	4	3	11	7	2	7	76	..	19
Erysipelas . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5	9	8	3	30	..	..
Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ophthalmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neonatorum..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	7	11	6	11	14	30	16	9	23	16	10	10	163	7	23

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Fem'le	Male	Female	Male	Fem'le	Male	Female
Under 1 year .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 5 years .....	..	1	2	2	..	1	2	1
5 " 10 " .....	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
10 " 15 " .....	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
15 " 20 " .....	1	5	..	2	..	3	..	..
20 " 25 " .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 " 35 " .....	..	4	1	..	5	..	..	..
35 " 45 " .....	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
45 " 55 " .....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
55 " 65 " .....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..
65 and upwards ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	14	7	5	11	8	2	1
	26		12		19		3	

THE INFLUENCE OF DOMESTIC OVERCROWDING  
UPON THE INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN  
NOTIFIED DISEASES.

Locally this does not appear to have had a great influence during 1925, as the following particulars will show :—

**SCARLET FEVER.**—There were 6 cases of persons above 15 years of age. 3 of these resided in houses where there was less than one person per room, and 3 where there were 1 to 2 persons per room. Of the 40 cases under 15 years of age, 23 resided in houses where there was less than 1 person per room, and 17 in houses where there were 1 to 2 persons per room.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Of the 7 cases, 2 were over 15 years of age and resided in 2 houses containing 1 to 2 persons per room. Of the 5 cases under 15 years, 3 resided in houses where there was less than 1 person per room, and 2 in houses containing 1 to 2 persons per room.

**PNEUMONIA.**—There were 28 cases residing in houses where there was less than 1 person per room, 42 where there were 1 to 2 persons per room, and 6 where there were more than 2 persons per room.

Of the 7 cases of Infectious Diseases removed to Burnley Sanatorium, 3 resided in Through Houses with less than 1 person per room, 2 in Through Houses with 1 to 2 persons per room, and 1 in the same type with 2 persons per room, 1 in a Single House with 1 to 2 persons per room.

The following table shows the incidence of Notifiable Diseases in Back to Back and Single Houses in comparison with Through Houses :—

		Through Houses. No. of cases	No. of houses affected		Back to Back Houses. No. of cases	No. of houses affected		Single Houses. No. of cases	No. of houses affected
Scarlet Fever	...	39	34	...	4	4	...	3	3
Diphtheria...	...	6	5	...	—	—	...	1	1
Erysipelas ...	...	24	24	...	4	4	...	2	2
Puerperal Fever	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	—	—	...	1	1	...	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1	1	...	—	—	...	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1	1	...	—	—	...	—	—
Pneumonia	...	53	53	...	16	15	...	7	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	17	17	...	3	3	...	6	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	5	5	...	3	3	...	4	3
Totals	...	146	140	...	31	30	...	24	22

About 82% of the houses in the Borough are Through Houses, 10·5 Back to Back and 7·5% Single Houses.

It will be seen from the above table that in 1925 Tuberculosis was notified three times as often and Pneumonia twice as often in Back to Back and Single Houses as in those with through ventilation, whereas Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were slightly less frequently notified.

Taking the five years, 1921-25, the following table shows the incidence of the more frequently notified Infectious Diseases in these different types of houses in the period under review.

Table showing total number of notifications in the 5 years 1921-25 :—

			In Through Houses.		In Back to Back and Single Houses.
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	228	...	35
Diphtheria ...	...	...	118	...	29
Erysipelas ...	...	...	74	...	13
Pneumonia ...	...	...	246	...	109
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	152	...	56

It will be noted that for the whole 5 years, Pneumonia was found twice as often in Back to Back and Single Houses as in Through Houses ; Tuberculosis almost twice as often ; Diphtheria very little more often ; Erysipelas slightly less ; whereas Scarlet Fever was very much less frequently notified in this poorer type of house, a fact which has been noted for many years.

TUBERCULOSIS.—During 1925, 38 cases were notified, 26 of these were Respiratory and 12 Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis. There were 22 deaths, 19 Respiratory and 3 Non-Respiratory. All the Tuberculosis deaths were notified. Notification was efficient during the year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—Action taken relating to Tuberculous Employees in the Milk Trade : One person who was notified some years ago commenced retailing milk. He was sent to the County Tuberculosis Officer for examination. His name was deleted from the list of notified cases, having had no symptoms for a long period.

Action taken under Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, for the compulsory removal to Hospital : None, as none was required.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The general arrangements made for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age :—The Health Visitor visits as early as allowed after receipt of notification, following this up by other visits as required. She also visits any expectant mother requesting her attendance or of whom she hears during her other visits.



Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.—This is provided by the Borough Council and is centrally and conveniently situated, along with the Health Offices, at Bank House. Consultations, Lectures on Mothercraft, and advice are given. Cases requiring treatment are referred to their own Medical Attendant. The Centre is open on two days per week, Wednesday and Thursday, the hours being 10 to 11 a.m. and 2-30 to 4 p.m.

During the year there were 276 new entries on the Register, the number on the 31st December, 1925, being 435.

4,887 attendances were made giving an average of 102 per week (or 25·5 per session).

3,115 attendances were made by children under 1 year old.

850        „        „        „        „        between 1 and 2 years old.

922        „        „        „        „        „        2 and 5        „

42 expectant mothers also made 190 attendances.

259 attendances were made by 42 infants and children who resided outside the Borough, 25 of these residing in Trawden, 12 in Foulridge, 3 in Nelson and 1 in Cowling.

#### Detail of attendances of infants:—

104 made 1 attendance	4 made 21 attendances
52    „    2 attendances	9    „    22        „
53    „    3        „	4    „    24        „
35    „    4        „	9    „    25        „
30    „    6        „	7    „    27        „
27    „    8        „	2    „    34        „
27    „    10       „	1    „    36        „
13    „    14       „	1    „    41        „
11    „    16       „	1    „    42        „
11    „    18       „	1    „    43        „

Dried milk preparations and Virol are provided free in necessitous cases and at cost price in others. Fresh milk has also been supplied free in necessitous cases to expectant and nursing mothers and infants needing it.

Thanks are again due to the Lady Helpers for their valuable assistance in the work of the Centre. The Mothers' Club, which is run as a voluntary effort by the Lady Helpers, continues to do very good work. Mothers attend on the weekly club evening (Thursday) when they receive, and in many cases also give, instruction in mothercraft, and in the making and alteration of children's garments, etc.

In addition to her work as Superintendent of the Centre the Health Visitor visits the notified births, sick infants and expectant and nursing mothers. During the year 339 births were notified, of these 10 were still-born. 125 were notified by Medical Men, 194 by Certified Midwives and 30 by parents and others.

The Health Visitor made 2,135 visits in 1925, as follows:—

Visits to newly born children ...	...	...	311
Re-visits	...	...	639
Visits to children aged 1 to 5 years	...	...	444
Ineffectual visits	...	...	136
Visits to sick children and mothers	...	...	450
Number of sick children visited	...	...	90
„ „ mothers „	...	...	16
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	60
Re-visits „ „	...	...	55
Other visits	...	...	40

Breast Feeding.—An increased number of mothers commence breast feeding but there is still a considerable falling off after the first three months.

Number on Breast, first fortnight, 263 ; at three months old, 165.

„ Bottle, „ 45 ; „ „ 119.

Maternity Homes and Hospitals and other Institutions for the reception of expectant and nursing mothers and young children as in patients.—A scheme is in hand for the conversion of the Colne Cottage Hospital into a 6 bed Maternity Home. Young children are admitted to the special children's ward in the Hartley Hospital.



The incidence of maternal mortality in 1925 was large, being 1 puerperal fever and 2 other natural deaths. Still-births numbered 10. Infant deaths 32, six less than in 1924, when the number was 38. These were all visited, as were the sick children.

Anti Natal work is progressing slowly, 42 expectant mothers made 190 attendances at the Clinic and the Health Visitor paid 60 visits to expectant mothers during the year.

With the exception of visits and consultations by the Health Visitor there are no special methods of dealing with unmarried mothers or illegitimate children. No scheme has as yet been provided for the orthopædic treatment of children under 5 years of age.

In regard to the incidence of children's diseases: measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhœa, this is referred to under Infectious Diseases, they are visited as required by the Health Visitor.

In Ophthalmia Neonatorum, the Health Visitor visits and gives special attention to the eyes and nursing generally. The following case was notified during the year :—

Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
I	I	..	I	..	..	..

In conclusion, I have to thank the Heads of various Departments who have so kindly and courteously supplied information embodied in this Report, also the members of the Staff for their loyalty and willing service during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM DOYLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN COLNE, 1925.

Causes of Death	Males	Females
All Causes ... ..	157	155
Measles ... ..	4	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	2
Diphtheria ... ..	1	...
Influenza ... ..	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	1	...
Meningococcal Meningitis... ..	...	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	11	8
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ... ..	1	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	20	19
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	1
Diabetes ... ..	3	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ... ..	4	8
Heart Disease ... ..	20	22
Arterio-Sclerosis ... ..	6	11
Bronchitis ... ..	21	15
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	13	6
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	1	...
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	2	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic) ... ..	5	7
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	2
Congenital Debility, etc. ... ..	9	6
Violence, apart from Suicide ... ..	3	4
Suicide ... ..	1	...
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	22	27
Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	4	2
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ... ..	19	13
Illegitimate ... ..	5	1

TABLE II.—BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Popula- tion.	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (un- der 2 years).	Total Deaths (under 1 year)	Causes of Death certi- fied by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
—															
England and Wales ...	18·3	12·2	0·01	0·00	0·13	0·03	0·15	0·07	0·32	0·47	8·4	75	92·1	6·9	1·0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18·8	12·2	0·01	0·00	0·17	0·03	0·18	0·09	0·30	0·43	10·8	79	92·1	7·3	0·6
157 Smaller Towns, 1921 adjusted Populations ... (20,000-50,000)	18·3	11·2	0·01	0·00	0·15	0·02	0·14	0·06	0·31	0·38	7·6	74	93·0	5·9	1·1
London ...	18·0	11·7	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·02	0·19	0·11	0·23	0·46	10·6	67	91·1	8·9	0·0

TABLE III.—Number of Cases Notified in the various Wards during 1925.

Ward	Encephalitis Lethargica	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Total number of Cases Notified
Primet Bridge ... ..	—	1	4	14	—	—	1	—	9	4	3	36
Vivary Bridge ... ..	1	1	5	6	—	—	—	1	14	5	3	36
Central ... ..	—	1	8	7	—	—	—	—	14	3	2	35
Horsfield ... ..	—	—	7	8	—	1	—	—	19	7	1	43
Carry Bridge ... ..	—	4	5	7	—	—	—	—	18	6	2	42
Laneshaw Bridge ... ..	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	9
Total ... ..	1	7	30	46	—	1	1	1	76	26	12	201

Total Rainfall for the year	Depth in inches	No. of Days on which rain fell	Total Rainfall for the year	Depth in inches	No. of Days on which rain fell
1901 ...	26·29	161	1914 ...	36·28	194
1902 ...	27·96	213	1915 ...	34·90	181
1903 ...	48·47	240	1916 ...	42·77	196
1904 ...	33·99	219	1917 ...	36·33	184
1905 ...	29·89	197	1918 ...	43·78	199
1906 ...	40·25	211	1919 ...	30·68	164
1907 ...	40·13	208	1920 ...	34·48	211
1908 ...	43·95	212	1921 ...	34·66	164
1909 ...	44·98	196	1922 ...	36·14	198
1910 ...	49·23	217	1923 ...	46·15	218
1911 ...	47·47	199	1924 ...	37·73	202
1912 ...	48·13	230	1925 ...	39·05	194
1913 ...	37·05	204			Inches.

Average Annual Rainfall 1901-1925...	...	...	...	...	38·83
Heaviest rainfall for 1 month, 1901-1925 :	Sept. 1918	...	...	...	9·91
„ „ 1 day of 24 h'rs 1901-1925 :	24th June, 1911...	...	...	...	2·64
„ „ 1 hour 1901-1925 :	Nov. 11th, 1914	...	...	...	1·32
„ „ a short period (2 mins.) 1901-25 :	Sept. 28th, 1918	...	...	...	0·15
Lowest „ 1 month, 1901-1925,	June 1925	...	...	...	0·07

Month.	Depth in Inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Monthly average 3·25 inches.
January ...	3·35	17	Heaviest rainfall for one month
February ...	6·57	22	February, 6·57 inches.
March ...	1·27	12	Heaviest rainfall for one day,
April ...	3·24	18	February 11th, 1·73 ins.
May ...	3·89	21	Heaviest rainfall for one hour,
June ...	0·07	2	August 21st, 0·38 ins.
July ...	1·64	9	Heaviest rainfall for a short
August...	4·83	21	period (10 mins.) Aug. 21st,
September ...	2·70	20	0·25 inches.
October ...	4·35	19	Lowest rainfall for one month,
November ...	2·22	14	June, 0·07.
December ...	4·92	19	
Total... ..	39·05	194	

“ “ “ “ ground is 3 feet.

NOTE.—On July 1st, 1924, the original Self-Recording Rain Gauge was replaced by a Negretti & Zambra Hyetograph Recording Rain Gauge.

Symons' Snowden Rain Gauge at the SEWAGE WORKS (diameter of funnel, 5 ins.):

Rainfall for 1924	... 46.35	Rainfall for 1925	... 46.07
-------------------	-----------	-------------------	-----------





